



SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

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Community Development***
Housing Policy Division

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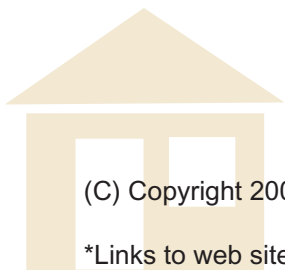
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Sacramento, CA 95814 - (916) 654-0069
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*UC Berkeley - Environmental Design Library
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(510) 642-4818; envi@library.berkeley.edu*

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Library, 109 Moses, UC Berkeley, 94720
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A STATUS REPORT ON HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA'S CITIES: 2003 / U.S. Conference of Mayors -- Washington, DC: U.S. Conference of Mayors-SODEXHO, 2003.

"A 25-City Survey - December, 2003"

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.mayors.org/uscm/hungersurvey/2003/onlinereport/HungerAndHomelessnessReport2003.pdf>

Twenty-three participating cities reported that lack of affordable housing was the leading cause of homelessness. Other causes most likely attributed to homelessness include mental illness or lack of needed services (18 cities), low-paying jobs (17 cities), and substance abuse and the lack of needed services (17 cities). Participating cities were most likely to attribute homelessness to a lack of affordable housing (21 cities), mental illness and the lack of needed services (20 cities), substance abuse and the lack of needed services (19 cities), and low-paying jobs (17 cities).

A SUMMARY REPORT ON CALIFORNIA'S PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS / Governor's Office of Planning and Research -- [Sacramento, CA]: OPR, 2002.

"March 2002"

Currently available full text at the World Wide Web (December 2002):

<http://www.governor.ca.gov/govsite/msdocs/press%5Frelease/PR02%5F150%5FHomelessnessFinalReport.doc>

More than 80 studies and reports on homelessness have been issued since 1980 by state agencies and statewide organizations in California. By and large, the reports concluded that effective programs require an integration of services and a strong link between services and housing assistance.

ADDRESSING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS: Permanent supportive housing / Foster, Linda K; Snowdon, Patricia / California State Library, California Research Bureau -- [Sacramento, CA]: California Research Bureau, 2003.

Report includes bibliographical references.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/03/12/03-012.pdf>

Long-term homelessness in California is a significant, complex, and expensive social problem. In addition to extremely low incomes, individuals and families who are persistently homeless commonly have chronic health, mental health, substance abuse or other conditions that make it difficult to maintain housing. Many homeless advocates and service providers support the expansion of permanent supportive housing, a combination of affordable housing and support services, to effectively address the needs of individuals and families who have been homeless for extended periods of time.

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BETWEEN THE LINES: A question and answer guide on legal issues in supportive housing / Corporation for Supportive Housing - (California edition) - Oakland, CA: CSH, 2000.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/pubs.html>

HCD's Housing Policy Development Deputy Director, Cathy Creswell served as CSH Advisory Committee member in preparation for this guidebook.

This report is a guide to legal issues in developing and operating supportive housing for people who have been homeless or at serious risk of homelessness, and struggle with the challenges of mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS.

CALIFORNIA'S HOUSING MARKETS: Statewide Housing Plan update / California Dept. of Housing and Community Development -- Phase II -- Sacramento, CA: HCD, 1999.

See chapter on: California's Homeless Population, p. 120-127

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/plan/shp/>

Report prepared with the participation of HCD by the Institute for School of Urban and Regional Development (IURD) University of California, Berkeley.

CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HOMELESS PERSONS : Special report to the legislature on Senate Resolution 18 / California, Dept. of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services -- Sacramento, CA: Office of the Attorney General, 2002.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/publications/misc/SR18net/preface.pdf>

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK / NEW YORK AGREEMENT TO HOUSE HOMELESS MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUALS /

Houghton, Ted / Corporation for Supportive Housing -- New York, NY: CSH, 2001.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/NYNYHoughton.pdf>

Companion piece to: Impact of supportive housing on services use for homeless mentally ill. This document provides a description and history of the New York/New York Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals, signed in 1990 by the City and State of New York.

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THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC FUNDS FOR HOMELESS SERVICES AND CASH ASSISTANCE IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY / Regional Task Force on the Homeless -- San Diego, CA: The Task Force, 2003.

"March 2003".

How Federal, State, and local government funds are being used this year to reduce homelessness – Cover.

DOWNTOWN WOMEN'S NEEDS ASSESSMENT: Findings and recommendations / Downtown Women's Action Coalition -- Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., 2001.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.shelterpartnership.org/homelessness/FullReport.pdf>

Includes appendices and sample survey instrument.

EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTER POPULATION: 2000 / U.S. Census Bureau; Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 2001.

"Census 2000: Special Report".

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/censr01-2.pdf>

This brief overview of population characteristics is for the 170,706 people who were tabulated in emergency and transitional shelters in Census 2000. For reasons discussed earlier, the tabulated population in emergency and transitional shelters is not representative of, and should not be construed to be, the total population without conventional housing, nor is it representative of the entire population that could be defined as living in emergency and transitional shelters.

END HOMELESSNESS!: A Fact sheet for concerned students / National Alliance to End Homelessness -- Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, [2001]

Report includes bibliographical references.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org>

FROM LOCKED UP TO LOCKED OUT: A training resource for community organizations -- Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2003.

Guidebook includes index.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.aidshousing.org/usr_doc/From_Locked_Up_to_Locked_Out.pdf

"This is a book about the tragedy of homelessness among exiting prisoners. It is written for anyone who believes in building and filling more homes for ex-prisoners instead of more jails to which they can return when homelessness, among other problems sends them on a U-turn back to lock-up." - (p. 5).

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A HOME FOR EVERY CALIFORNIAN: FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT / California. Senate Bipartisan Task Force on Homelessness --

Sacramento, CA: Senate Publications, 2001.

Task Force convened by: President Pro Tempore John Burton and Honorable Ross Johnson.

Available in html format at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.sen.ca.gov/publications/>

HOMELESS ACCESS TO CARE SURVEY / Fresno-Madera Continuum of Care -- [Fresno, CA]: United Way of Fresno County, 2002.

"May 2002".

Report includes methodology, survey results and projections.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fresnohumanservices.org/Administration/HomelessAccessToCareSurvey.pdf>

HOMELESS ACCOMMODATION AT ALAMEDA POINT -- Alameda, CA: City of Alameda, 2003.

Project descriptions available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.alamedahousing.com/projects.html>

Alameda Point Collaborative Project - The Alameda Redevelopment and Reuse Authority (ARRA) has entered into an agreement with the Alameda Point Collaborative that provides long-term leases for 200 units of transitional and permanent housing for formerly homeless families. A subsequent Memorandum of Understanding between the Collaborative and City provides \$1.8 million for rehabilitation of 58 of these units, \$3.6 million for associated infrastructure costs, and a commitment to build an additional 39 affordable family units on a 2.5 acre site within the proposed East Housing development.

HOMELESS FAMILIES, SINGLES, AND OTHERS: Findings from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients / Burt,

Martha R. -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001.

Housing Policy Debate - Vol. 12, no. 4, p. 737-780

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/HPD_1204_burt.pdf

Developing effective solutions to homelessness requires an understanding of who is homeless and why. A very extensive 1996 study called The National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients provides data on the homeless population, and Burt uses that data to conduct a comprehensive analysis of its characteristics. She finds that-defying stereotypes-homeless people are a very diverse group in terms of such characteristics as age, gender, race, and family status.

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HOMELESS IN LA : A working paper for the 10-year plan to end homelessness in Los Angeles County / Burns, Patrick; Flaming, Daniel; Haydamack, Brent -- Los Angeles, CA: Economic Roundtable, [2003] "November 2003".

Paper includes bibliographical references.

May be downloaded with free registration via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.economicrt.org/publications.html>

Chapter 5: Escaping homelessness through work and housing (p. 35-56)

Executive Summary: Los Angeles' rate of homelessness is higher than the U.S. average because it has a higher rate of poverty and higher housing costs.

Compared to the U.S. a disproportionately large share of homeless residents' lives on the [Los Angeles] streets. This report maps the size and characteristics of this population. - (p. 1)

HOMELESSNESS: Barriers to using mainstream programs / U.S. General Accounting Office -- Washington, DC: GAO, 2000. "GAO/RCED-00-184"

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/2000/rc00184.pdf>

Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO provided information on the ability of homeless people to obtain assistance through mainstream federal programs, focusing on: (1) why homeless people cannot always access or effectively use federal mainstream programs; and (2) how the federal government can improve homeless people's access to, and use of, these programs.

HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA, HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA / Quigley, John M; Raphael, Steven; Smolensky, Eugene / University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Business & Economic Research (IBER) -- Rev. ed. -- Berkeley, CA: IBER, 2000.

(Working paper series; no. W99-001)

Includes bibliographical references (p. 32-34).

Also available full text from the World Wide Web:

<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/pdf/homeless%20in%20full.PDF>

Abstract: It is generally believed that the increased incidence of homelessness in the U.S. has arisen from broad societal factors – changes in the institutionalization of the mentally ill, increases in drug addiction and alcohol usage, etc. This paper presents a comprehensive test of the alternative hypothesis that variations in homelessness arise from changed circumstances in the housing market and in the income distribution. We assemble essentially all the systematic information available on homelessness in U.S. urban areas – Census counts, shelter bed counts, records of transfer payments, and administrative agency estimates. – (p. 1)

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HOMELESSNESS: Programs and the people they serve / U.S. Interagency Council on the Homeless -- Washington, DC: HUD, Office of Policy Development & Research, [1999]

“Findings collected by the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients” – On Cover

Summary Report:

<http://www.huduser.org/publications/homeless/homelessness/>

Technical Report:

http://www.huduser.org/publications/homeless/homeless_tech.html

This study is intended to provide information describing currently homeless and other people using homeless assistance programs in the United States. There is no intent to infer causes of homelessness from this descriptive information. Statistics are presented as simply as possible, for ease of understanding. Where information is available, the report compares study findings for homeless clients to statistics describing all American adults, all poor adults, or other relevant national populations. – (p. 1-6)

HOMELESSNESS: State and local efforts to integrate and evaluate homeless assistance programs / U.S. General Accounting Office --

Washington, DC: GAO, 1999.

(GAO/RCED-99-178)

Available full text from the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99178.pdf>

This report describes some notable examples of efforts by states and localities to (1) link and integrate their homeless assistance programs with mainstream systems; and (2) measure and evaluate outcomes for their homeless assistance programs.

HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA / Quigley, John M., Raphael, Stephen, Smolensky, Eugene -- San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2001.

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/R_1001JQR.pdf

Homelessness has increased dramatically in California over the past two decades. This study examines the theory that growing income inequality has contributed to homelessness. The rapidly growing gap between the rich and the poor in California has been driven more by deteriorating incomes among the poor than by rising incomes at the top of the income distribution, as demonstrated in other research. The result is that those whose incomes have fallen relative to others move out of better-quality housing, enter the lower quality market, and bid up prices at the low end. The resulting higher rents suggest that there will be more homelessness, because those with very low incomes can no longer afford housing and are forced into the streets.

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HOMELESSNESS IN URBAN AMERICA: A review of the literature / Sommer, Heidi -- Berkeley, CA: Institute of Governmental Studies Press, 2000.

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/pdf/briefbook.pdf>

In the 1980's, homelessness attracted a great deal of attention from the media, advocates, politicians, and the public. Every level of government responded to the visibly growing problem. Virtually every sector of society intervened. Interest in the problem continues to grow, particularly in large urban areas. Temporary homelessness has increased from a decade ago and threatens individuals and families further up the income distribution. Public policies continue to address the problem, but the nature and scale of the responses have changed.

HOUSING AND POVERTY IN LOS ANGELES / Institute for the Study of Homelessness and Poverty -- Los Angeles, CA: The Weingart Center, 2001.

(Web document: Just the Facts)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.weingart.org/institute/research/facts/>

Includes report: Who is Homeless in Los Angeles? (June 2000)

ILLEGAL TO BE HOMELESS: The criminalization of homelessness in the United States / National Coalition for the Homeless -- Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2003.

"August 2003"

Includes survey forms in English and Spanish.

Press release dated August 5, 2003 included with survey (3 p.)

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/crimreport/>

IMPACT OF SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS: On the utilization of the Public Health, Corrections, and Emergency Shelter Systems / Culhane, Dennis P.; Metraux, Stephen; Hadley, Trevor -- Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, Center for Mental Health Policy and Services Research, 2001.

"The New York, New York Initiative"

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/pdf/rep_culhane_prepub.pdf

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LOCKED OUT: 2002: California's affordable housing crisis continues /

California Budget Project -- Sacramento, CA: CBP, 2002.

Also full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cbp.org/2002/LockedOut2002.pdf>

Over half the renters in the state's metropolitan areas spend more than the recommended 30 percent of their income on housing; a quarter spend more than half of their incomes for shelter. California's ongoing lack of affordable housing makes it difficult for businesses to attract and retain workers, exacerbating suburban sprawl, traffic congestion, and air pollution, and forcing low-wage workers to choose between a long commute and living in substandard housing. California's rate of homeownership has fallen to the 4th lowest in the nation...

LOS ANGELES PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS: Homeless prevention, affordable housing and community development / Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness (LACEH&H) -- Los Angeles, CA: LACEH&H, 2002.

Draft report revised March 6, 2002.

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.lacehh.org/LAPLAN.pdf>

Preliminary draft based on LACEH&H's 1999-00 Strategic Planning Process

MEETING THE SERVICE NEEDS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE AND

COMMUNITIES / U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development -- Washington, DC: HUD - Office of Policy Development & Research, 2002.

Urban Research Monitor - Vol. 7, no. 5 (Nov./Dec. 2002)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.huduser.org/periodicals/urm/urm_12_2002/urm1.html

Researchers and homeless assistance providers have long recognized that serving homeless people requires more than simply providing a daily shelter. Rather, it requires additional services that address both immediate needs, such as emergency housing and food provision, as well as those more pervasive issues that can lead individuals into unstable living situations, including mental illness and domestic abuse. The services that communities provide to their homeless citizens, however, can be inadequate due to limited resources or minimal coordination among service providers.

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MULTIPLY HOMELESS FAMILIES: The insidious impact of violence /

Bassuk, Ellen L.; Perloff, Jennifer N.; Dawson, Ree -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001.

Housing Policy Debate Vol. 12, no. 2 - p. 299-320

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1202_bassuk.pdf

Little is known about what may cause, or at least contribute to causing, families to experience repeated periods of homelessness. Bassuk, Perloff, and Dawson use data from a project that followed both homeless mothers and low-income, never homeless mothers over time to gain insight into the dynamics of family homelessness. They find that interpersonal violence, especially during childhood, may be highly associated with a woman's ability to maintain residential stability. The authors suggest that helping women with children get out of homelessness by giving them housing vouchers may not work without additional support if they are victims of domestic violence.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS FOR ENDING HOMELESSNESS: Housing, services & employment / Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) -- Oakland, CA: CSH, 2003.

Co-published by: National Alliance to End Homelessness and AIDS Housing of Washington.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/pol/PolicyPapers03.pdf>

"Homelessness is clearly linked to the lack of affordable housing in the nation and to the fact that people's earnings are insufficient to pay for the housing that does exist. People who are homeless are at the very bottom of the income spectrum. In 1996, the average income of a homeless person was \$367 per month (or \$4,404 per year). This is 13% of the 1995 median monthly household income for all U.S. households. Homeless people obtain this income from work, from public benefits, or from a combination of the two." - (p. 5).

NEW STRATEGIES AND COLLABORATIONS TARGET HOMELESSNESS /

Culhane, Dennis P. -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002.

Includes: Why America Can End Homelessness in 10 Years / Nan Roman.

Housing Facts & Findings – Vol. 4, no. 5

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hff/v4i5-strategies.shtml>

Homelessness is back in the news, and is receiving increased attention from policy makers. Some communities have experienced a surge in homelessness, attributed to the slowing of the nation's economy alongside continued strength in metropolitan housing markets.

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OUT OF SIGHT - OUT OF MIND?: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 United States cities / National Law Center on Homeless & Poverty -- Washington DC: National Law Center, 1999.

Available for purchase at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nlchp.org/Pubs/index.cfm?startRow=16&FA=0&TAB=2>

January 1999 update to the Law Center's 1996 Report entitled: Mean Sweeps. This report, detailing anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. cities, includes data on resource availability and prohibited conduct, analyses of local enforcement trends, a discussion of criminalizing policies, illustrations of constructive alternatives, and descriptions of 45 court cases.

PERMANENT HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS: A study and directory of resources - Los Angeles County / by Shelter Partnership, Inc. -- Los Angeles, CA. Shelter Partnership, Inc., 1999.

May be purchased at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.shelterpartnership.org/homelessness/publications.htm>

"This study and directory is designed to be a tool for understanding the permanent rental housing programs and resources that are available in Los Angeles County, as well as identifying unmet needs. This study and directory includes a brief description of each permanent rental housing program as well as an overview of how these programs have come together into a system of permanent housing options for homeless persons ..." - (p. I-1).

POLICY GUIDE ON HOMELESSNESS: [Homelessness policy guide] /

American Planning Association -- [Chicago, IL]: APA, [2003]

"Adopted by Chapter Delegate Assembly, March 29, 2003 [and] Ratified by the Board of Directors, March 30, 2003 [in] Denver, CO" - Cover.

Also available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.planning.org/policyguides/pdf/homelessness.pdf>

Planners can play a significant role in reducing homelessness by determining local housing needs through their comprehensive plans, removing regulatory and legal barriers to the development of affordable and supportive housing, and fostering community support for permanent housing for the homeless. The lack of affordable housing severely limits a community's ability to end homelessness by limiting its ability to move people from shelters to permanent housing. - (p. 1)

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POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES: 2002 / Proctor, Bernadette D.; Dalaker, Joseph / U.S. Dept. of Commerce -- Washington, DC: Census Bureau, 2003. (Current population reports; P60-222)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/p60-222.pdf>

The nation's official poverty rate rose from 11.7 percent in 2001 to 12.1 percent in 2002 and median household money income declined 1.1 percent in real terms from 2001 to \$42,409 in 2002, according to reports released today by the U.S. Census Bureau. Median earnings increased 1.8 percent for women who worked full-time, year-round and 1.4 percent for similar men, and the child poverty rate remained unchanged in spite of the recession. – Press release 9/26/03.

PRACTICAL LESSONS: 1998 national symposium on homelessness research / U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development – Rockville, MD: HUD-Office of Policy Development & Research, 1999.

Report co-published with U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services.

Overview of report available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/search/progsys/homeless/symposium/overview.htm>

When passed in 1987, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P. L. 100-77) was landmark legislation providing the first federal funds targeted specifically to address the needs of homeless persons. The McKinney Act originally consisted of fifteen programs providing a range of services to homeless people, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, primary health care, education, and some social service needs. By 1998, approximately one decade after the McKinney funds became available and research results on the impacts of funding were becoming available, it was appropriate to address the question -- What works?

PUBLIC SERVICE REDUCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PLACEMENT OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING / Culhane, Dennis P.; Metraux, Stephen; Hadley, Trevor --

Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002.

Housing Policy Debate, Vol. 13, Issue 1 (p. 107-163)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1301_culhane.pdf

This is a groundbreaking attempt to collect and analyze empirical evidence of the degree to which the provision of supportive housing for homeless persons with severe mental illness results in a reduction in service demand for other services such as homeless shelters, acute psychiatric and medical services, and correctional facilities. The research also examines whether the reduction in services results in a net savings of public financial resources, after accounting for the cost of providing supportive housing.

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RAISING THE ROOF : California Housing Development projections and constraints, 1997-2020 : Statewide Housing Plan update / California. Dept. of Housing and Community Development -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept. 2000. Prepared by University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Urban & Regional Development in collaboration with HCD ; additional support provided by the Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics.

Editor, Linda M. Wheaton; Principal author, John D. Landis.

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rtr/index.html>

Contents: Introduction -- Summary -- California Housing production needs, 1997-2020 -- Land and site constraints -- Regulatory constraints -- Capital constraints - - Past and future housing shortfalls -- Conclusion.

RAISING THE ROOF - APPENDIX: California Housing Development projections and constraints, 1997-2020: statewide housing plan / California, Dept. of Housing and Community Development -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept. -- Division of Housing Policy Development, 2000.

Prepared by: University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Urban & Regional

Also available at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rtr/index.html>

Development in collaboration with HCD; additional support provided by the Fisher Center for Real Estate & Urban Economics

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON HOMELESSNESS / California Interagency Task Force on Homelessness -- [Sacramento, CA]: The Task Force, 2002.

"Prepared for Governor Gray Davis - July 1, 2002"

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/iatf_july2002recommendations.pdf

RIGHT HOME IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT PRICE: California's regional and statewide challenges of housing availability, jobs - housing balance, and housing costs and some options to meet them / California, Senate Office of Research. -- Sacramento, CA: Senate Publications, 1999. Senate Publications stock no.: 1001-S

Also available for purchase [SOR 916/327-2155] via World Wide Web:

<http://www.sen.ca.gov/publications/subject/EMPLOY.txt>

Report describes California's regional and statewide challenges of housing availability, jobs-housing balance, and housing costs and some options to meet them. In this report, the Senate Office of Research, using data developed by the Senate Demographics Office, presents both original research and summaries of other recent studies detailing the nature and extent of the problems statewide and by region.

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SEIZING THE MOMENT: Using HUD's consolidated plan to identify affordable housing opportunities for homeless people with serious mental illness / National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness -- Delmar, NY: The Center, 2000.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.nrchmi.com/pdfs/publications/Seizing_the_Moment.pdf

The information and approaches detailed in this guidebook are designed to help the mental health and homeless communities participate in the Consolidated Plan process, a long-term housing plan that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development uses to determine access to federal housing funding. The guide was written for anyone who wants to learn effective ways to influence housing decisions at the state and local levels, particularly those that impact people who are homeless or at immediate risk of homelessness and have serious mental illness.

SHELTERING THE HOMELESS: Alternatives to the armories / Cohen, Michael / California, Legislative Analyst's Office -- Sacramento, CA: LAO, 1997. This report was prepared by Michael Cohen, with assistance from Matt Newman and Maria Romero, under the supervision of Mac Taylor"- (p. 12).

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.lao.ca.gov/120397_armory.html

Synopsis: The state currently makes 26 of the state's National Guard armories available as temporary homeless shelters during the winter months. Our review suggests that the most appropriate role for the state in seeking alternatives to the use of the armories is to help facilitate the local development of new shelters.

SITING OF HOMELESS HOUSING AND SERVICES: Best practices for community acceptance / Community Acceptance Strategies Consortium (CASC) -- San Francisco, CA: CASC, 2000.

Co-published & report prepared by: Non-profit Housing Association of Northern California (NPH)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nonprohousing.org/actioncenter/toolbox/acceptance/CASC2000report.pdf>

SONOMA COUNTY FALL 2001 HOMELESS COUNT / Maureen Shea & Associates -- Sebastopol, CA: Maureen Shea & Assoc. 2002. (Survey) "January 2002"

Also: Housing Resource Center Library – Calif. Dept. of Housing and Community Development – 916/322-9648

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STATE TANF PROGRAMS: Targeted at people experiencing homelessness

/ National Coalition for the Homeless -- Washington, DC: NCH, [2002]

Report co-published by: National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty.

Also available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/income/tanf.html>

There is more than casual evidence to suggest that, rather than preventing homelessness, states' welfare policies are contributing to the problems. This document is not intended to be a comprehensive look at states' welfare policies, but more an examination of certain programs that directly affect people without housing as they seek to move into economic viability.

A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF HOMELESS VETERANS IN CALIFORNIA /

California, Dept. of Veterans Affairs -- Sacramento, CA: The Dept., 2002.

"Submitted to the California Veterans Board - October 5, 2002" - Cover.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cdva.ca.gov/board/report.pdf>

Homeless veterans face a wide variety of barriers and have a common set of needs. Consequently, it takes many funding sources and coordination between agencies and nonprofit organizations to establish programs that will make homeless veterans well and productive. I believe this study is critical to lay the groundwork for solutions to the unique needs of homeless veterans. – Message from Bruce Thiesen, Secretary of California Dept. of Veterans Affairs

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS OF HOMELESSNESS

/ Corporation for Supportive Housing -- New York, NY: CSH, 2000.

Report based on a study by: The Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California at Berkeley.

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/supportiveimpact-final.pdf>

This publication announces the results of research done between 1996 and 2000 on more than 250 people living at the Canon Kip Community House and the Lyric Hotel. It also looks at pre-occupancy and post-occupancy use of emergency rooms and inpatient care.

SELECTED RESOURCES ON HOMELESSNESS ISSUES

WE WALK TOGETHER: A report on the first 15 years of Fannie Mae Foundation's Help the Homeless Program / Fannie Mae Foundation --

[Washington, DC]: The Foundation, [2003]

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/about/pdf/We_Walk_Together.pdf

Foreword: This report celebrates the first 15 years of the Fannie Mae Foundation's Help the Homeless program. It offers inspiring evidence of how far we have come, and a vivid reminder of how far we must yet go in our campaign to end homelessness. This publication is, above all else, a call to action. We hope other communities will find inspiration in our story, and we therefore provide specific guidance to those who might wish to launch their own Help the Homeless Initiative.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO END HOMELESSNESS? / Burt, Martha R --

Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2001.

Report includes bibliographical references.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/end_homelessness.pdf

Homelessness did not disappear in the 1990s, despite the nation's economic boom. In fact, it appears to have increased. On any given day, at least 800,000 people are homeless in the United States, including about 200,000 children in homeless families. These startling statistics, however, do not tell the whole story.